ORDER GRANTING IN PART PLAINTIFF'S

MOTION FOR EXTENSION - 1

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motion." *State of California v. Campbell*, 138 F.3d 772, 779 (9th Cir. 1998). The burden is on the party seeking to conduct additional discovery to put forth sufficient facts to show that the evidence sought exists, and that it would prevent summary judgment. *Employers Teamsters Local Nos. 175 &505 Pension Trust Fund v. Clorox Co.*, 353 F.3d 1125, 1129-30 (9th Cir. 2004).

Mr. Osborne asks for a sixty day extension "to better put my answers together." Dkt. 63. He does not seek a continuance for the purpose of conducting additional discovery pursuant to Rule 56(d). Because he is proceeding pro se in this matter, the Court believes a thirty day extension of his deadline is appropriate and will not prejudice defendants.

Plaintiff was previously advised in this Court's Pretrial Scheduling Order (Dkt. 41) and in the notices sent by defendants contemporaneously with their motions for summary judgment (Dkts. 52 and 58), as to what he must do to oppose a motion for summary judgment. In an abundance of caution, the Court restates the notice here:

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added).

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